

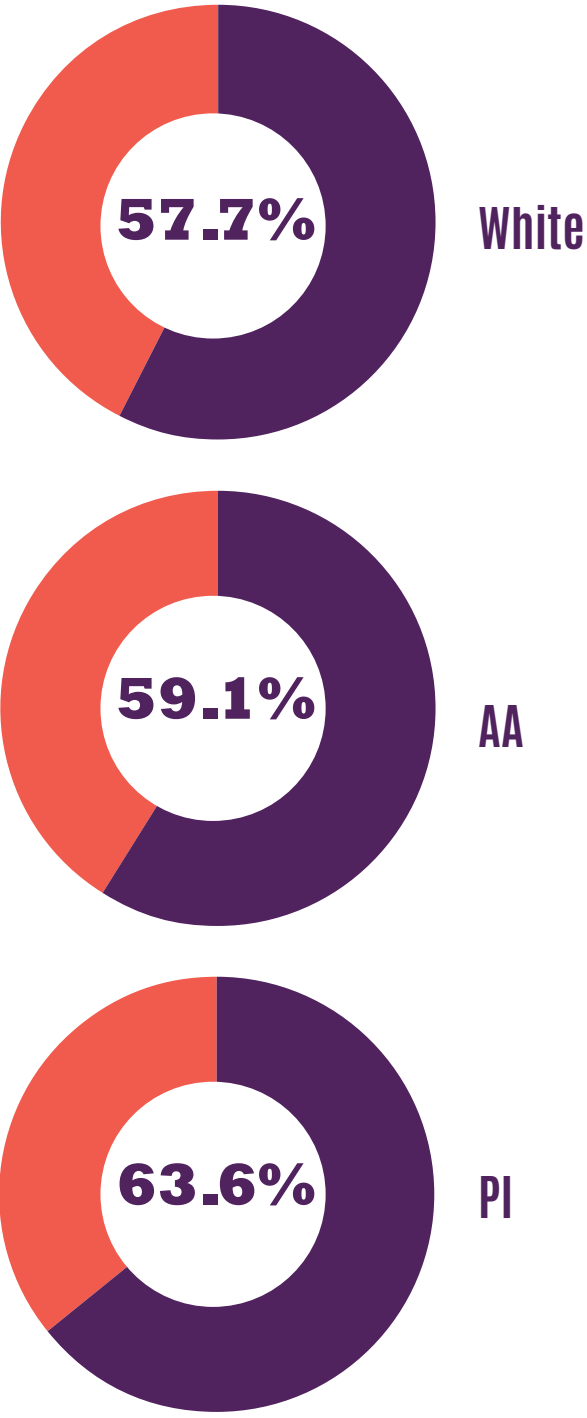
# ASIAN AMERICAN & PACIFIC ISLANDER WOMEN

## IN THE LABOR FORCE

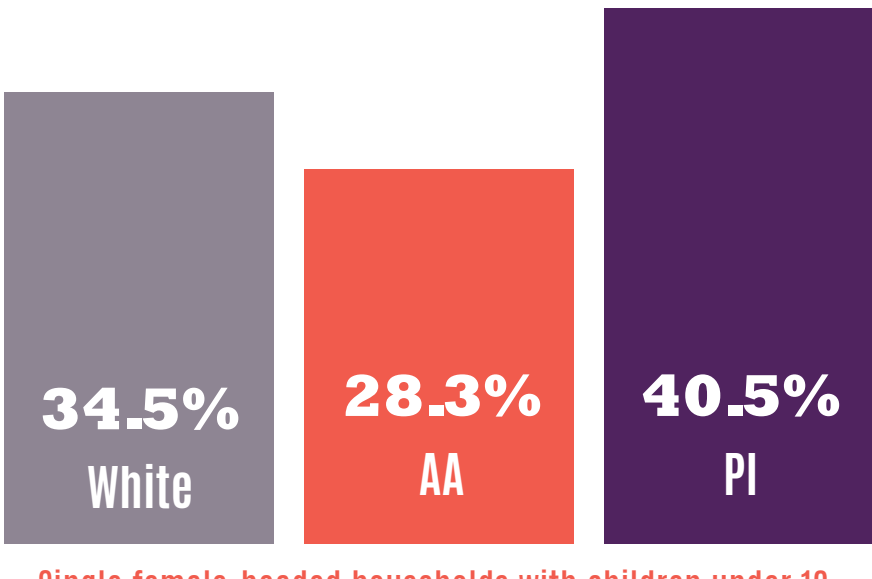
There were about 7.8 million Asian American (AA) women and 442 thousand Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander (PI) women 16 years of age and over in the U.S. in 2013. Of those, 4.6 million AA women and 283 thousand PI women were in the civilian labor force. As a group, Asian American and Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander women workers have had more favorable outcomes than women workers in other racial groups.

However, there is a great deal of variation and disparity between AA women and PI women, as well as among women in detailed Asian communities. The data below highlights these differences, and compares them to White non-Hispanic women as a reference group.

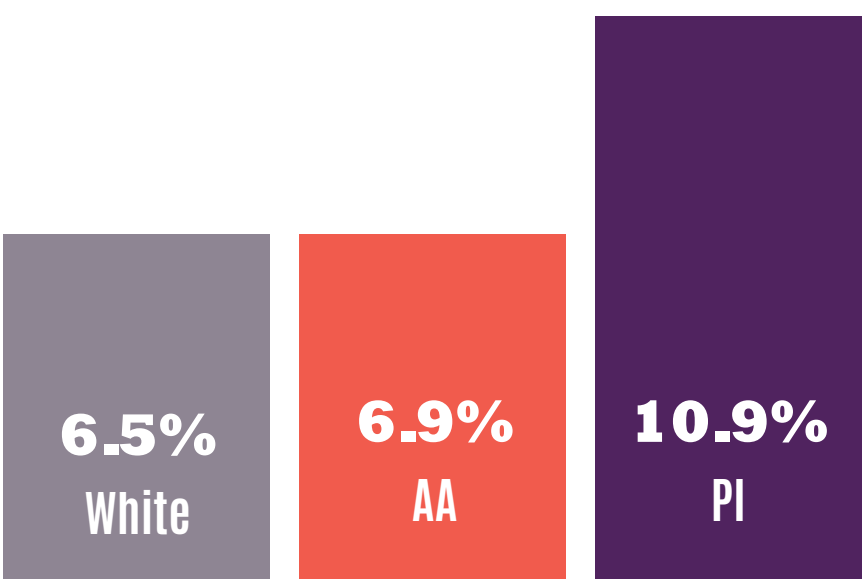
### LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE



### POVERTY RATE



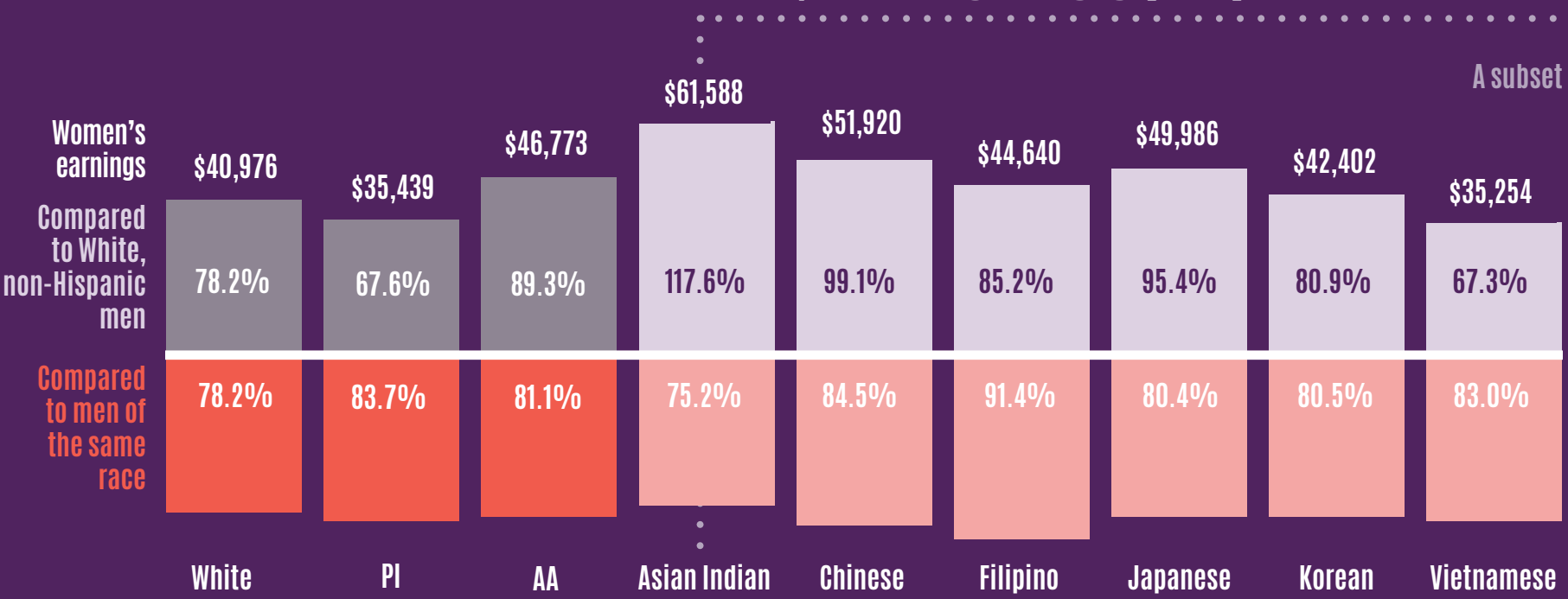
### UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



### EARNINGS AND THE WAGE GAP

AA women as a group had higher earnings than White and PI women.

Among AA women, Asian Indians had the highest earnings and was the only group to earn more than White, non-Hispanic men, but they had the largest wage gap compared to men of the same race.

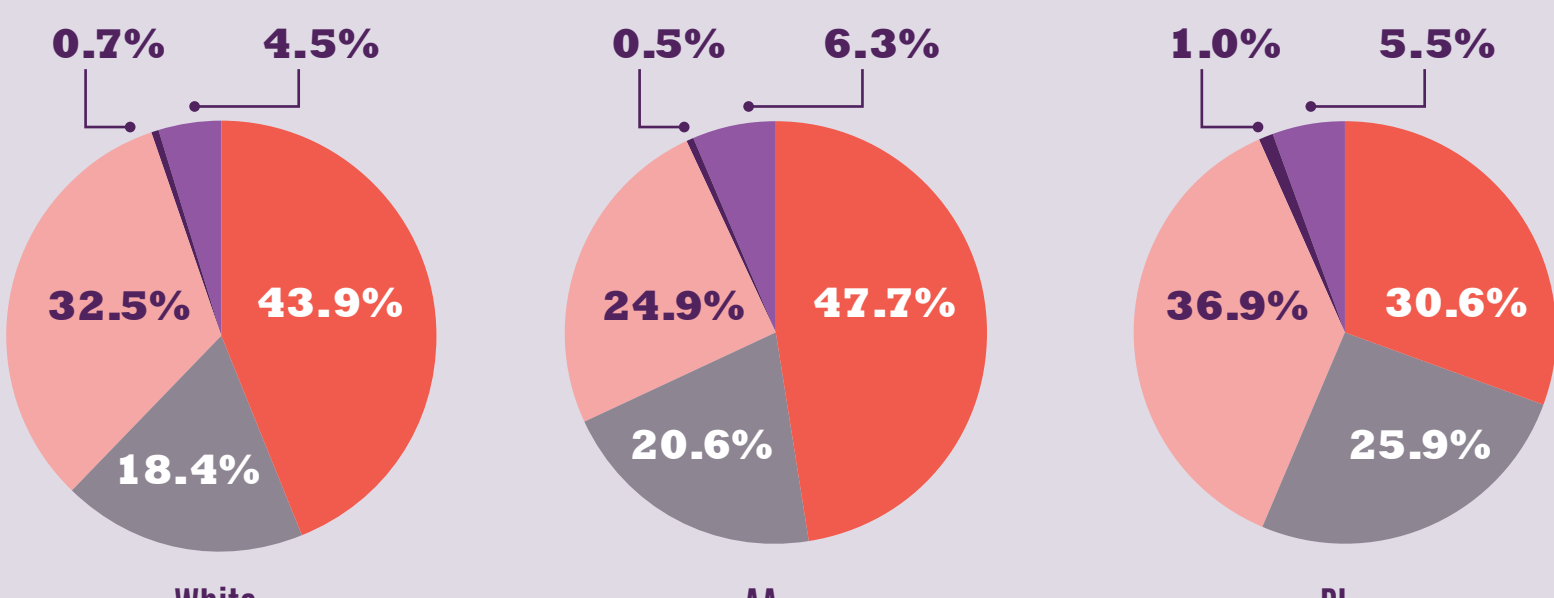


Note: Women's annual median earnings and women's to men's earnings ratios are for full-time, year-round workers.



### OCCUPATIONS

Of the 4.3 million AA women who were employed, nearly one half worked in management, business, science, and the arts occupations. Meanwhile, of the over 250 thousand PI women who were employed, a majority worked in sales and office occupations, and less than 1 in 3 worked in management, business, science, and the arts occupations.



#### Asian Indian

**64.4%** work in management, business, science & arts occupations

**10.4%** work in service occupations

#### Vietnamese

**31.2%** work in management, business, science & arts occupations

**37.6%** work in service occupations

Among AA women workers, Asian Indian women were the most likely to work in management, business, science, and the arts occupations, and the least likely to work in service occupations.

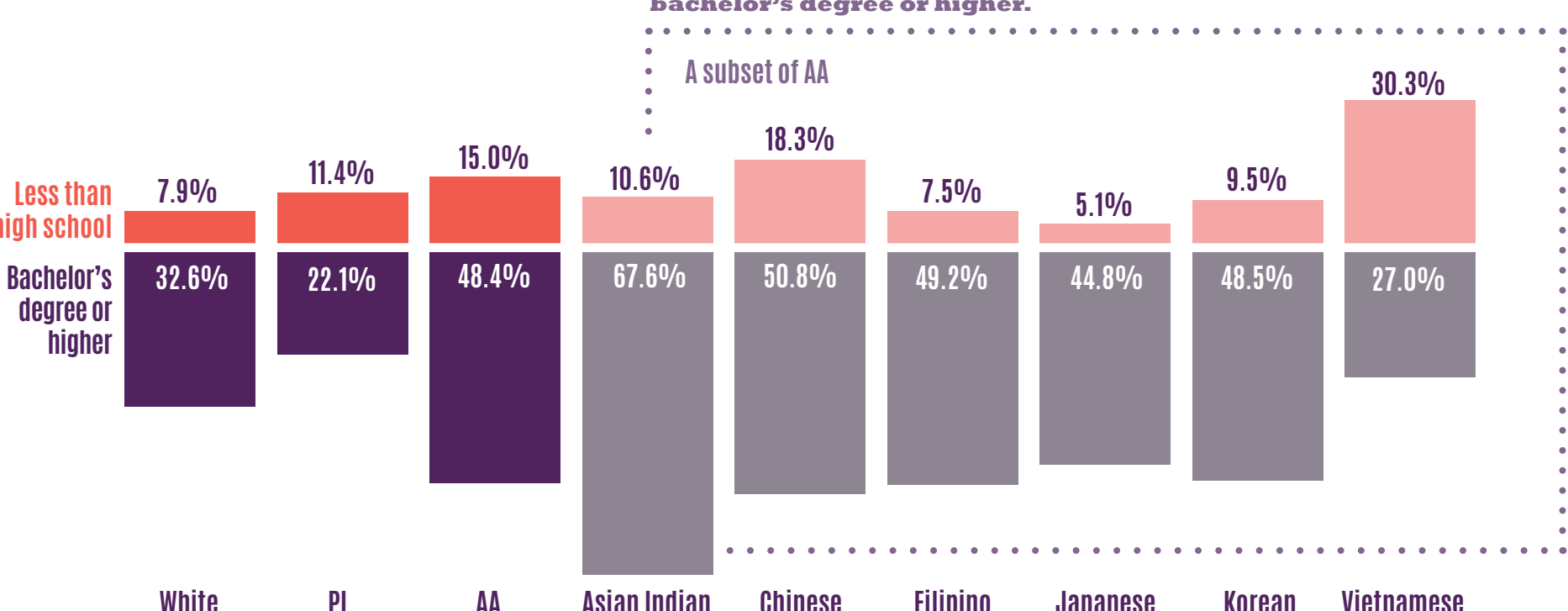
Vietnamese women on the other hand, were the most likely to work in service occupations and the least likely to work in management, business, science, and the arts occupations.



### EDUCATION

AA and PI women age 25 and over are more likely to have less than a high school education compared to White non-Hispanic women. However, almost 1 in 2 AA women have a bachelor's degree or higher – a much higher proportion than White non-Hispanic women and PI women.

Among AA women, Vietnamese are almost 6 times more likely than Japanese women to have less than a high school education, and about 2.5 times less likely than Asian Indian women to have a bachelor's degree or higher.



Note: Data is for people 25 years and over.

### NOTES

Asian Americans (AA) and Native Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders (PI) are two broad racial groups. Asian Americans can be further divided in the following detailed groups: Asian Indian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Korean, Vietnamese, and other smaller populations which are not included in this analysis.

Data for White, AA, PI and detailed AA communities includes people who chose that race alone or in combination with other races.

Data for Whites excludes people of Hispanic origin.

Data is for people 16 years of age and over, unless otherwise noted.

Visit [Data.gov/AAPI](https://data.gov/AAPI) for more facts on Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders.

Source: 2013 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates.

[dol.gov/wb](https://dol.gov/wb)



WOMEN'S BUREAU  
United States Department of Labor